WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23-6 P. M. Both the gold and stock markets have been dull to-day, notwithstanding a somewhat buoyant feeling that prevailed in the morning among speculators for a rise. In view of the holiday to-morrow operators were unwilling to make speculative ventures, and this favored stagnation. The quo-

tations for gold were as follows,-10 A M 22334 1-55 P. M 22234 10:11 A M 2234 2:30 P. M 22054 11:10 A M 2234 3:P. M 22054 11:10 A M 2234 4:50 P. M 22054 1 P. M 2234 4:50 P. M 22134

In the forenoon a rumor to the effect that Hood was following upon the rear of Sherman's army, and other conjectures, tended to advance the premium slightly, and in the afternoon the reported preparation of Grant for an offensive movement, as also the intention and ability of Sherman to advance to Brandville, the centre of the railway system in South Carolina, about sixty-two miles in the rear of Charleston, caused a decline.

The closing sales at the first and only session of the Board of Brokers, as compared with those at yesterday's second board, showed the following variations:-Erie declined 1/2. Hudson River 1/4 Reading 1, Michigan Southern 3, Chleago and Northwestern 3, preferred 3. Rock Island 3, Cumberland Coal 13, Quicksilver 3, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Pittsburg were steady. Mariposa advanced 1/6.

Government securities were strong at a fractional advance. Coupon sixes of 1881 sold at 110% a 1/4; coupon five-twenties, 1041/4 a 5/4; new issue, 104 % a %; one year certificates, 96% a 97; 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 118 a 1/4. State stocks were neglected, bank shares moderately active, and railroad bonds dull.

At the open board at one o'clock the market was stronger at a slight advance.

There was no second session, and very little was done on the street after two o'clock.

A certain party has brought an action against the Collector of Customs at this port to test the legality of his refusal of the old seven-thirty notes for duties, and remarkable negligence. has been shown both by Mr. Draper and the Secretary of the Treasury in the defence. The supineness of the latter has, indeed, from the date of his appointment, been a matter of astonishment; but we trust that the necessity for wakefulness will arouse him from the indifference we have too good reason to suppose he has thus far manifested with regard to the national interests committed to his

The money market is very easy, and to-day large amounts have been offered on governments and other good collaterals as low as six per cent, although the regular rate is seven. The discount line continues inactive at from eight to twelve per cent for prime names.

Foreign exchange is extremely dull at former rates—namely, 109% a % for sixty, and 110% a 111 for three days bankers' bills for sterling. Merchants' bills are offered at 108, and these are likely to come a little more into favor, in consequence of the subsidence of the semi-panic in England, as indicated by the reduction of the Bank rate of discount from nine to eight per cent. France continue to be quoted at 5.8 a 5.14.

The Africa, from Boston to-day, took out \$26,000

The proposed organization of the Bank of Commorce under the National Bank law has created considerable comment in monetary circles, and the past and probable future of the bank are freely discussed. The occasion is, therefore, opportune for glancing at its history and contrasting the two Bystems.

"The Bank of Commerce in New York" was established on the 1st of January, 1839 (although at did not commence business till April in that year), under an act of the State Legislature to authorize the business of banking, passed April 18, 1838, with a capital of five millions, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, with power on the part of the board of directors, after January 1, 1840, to increase the papital stock, from time to time, to twenty milons. The "articles of association" were to main in force till 1st of January, 1889, and be adinistered by a board of eighteen directors, each he to be a citizen, and hold at least one hundred good behavior, or until he resigned it, in writing, or was removed by a written resolution signed by two-thirds of his co-directors, or by the shareholders, within twenty days of their annual meeting on the second Monday of May.

Section three of article eleven prescribes that the board of directors may, whenever they see fit, permit additional subscriptions to be made to the capital stock by or on behalf of the United States, and also by or on behalf of any or either of the separate States, in such manner, at such prices and subject to such conditions as the directors may deem expedient; but the amount to be so subscribed must not exceed in the aggregate thirty millions of dollars in addition to the twenty mil-Zions previously authorized.

Section three of article twelve provides that twothirds of the board of directors may at any time propose amendments to the articles of association, which amendments shall be printed once in each week for at least thirteen successive weeks, in two daily newspapers printed in the city of New York, and if after that time shareholders, holding at least three-fourths of all the shares of capital stock, shall consent to such amendments by an act In writing, to be by them or their attorney duly acknowledged, such amendments, on recording the act of consent in the office of County Registrar, shall become a portion of the articles of associa-

Section four prescribes that no change shall be made in these, nor shall the directors consent to br accept any act of incorporation or legislative provision whereby the rights, remedies or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be weakened or impaired.

Section five provides that whenever shareholders, holding at least three-fourths of all the capital btock, by an act of writing duly acknowledged, bhallerequire the directors to dissolve the assoblation, it shall be the duty of the latter to wall in and dispose of its property without delay, and, after discharging all its debts and engagements, to distribute its assets rateably among the shareholders.

In view of these articles, the question arises, how far the directors are empowered, of thembelves, to make such a radical change in the affairs of the bank as the transfer from the State to the national system involves. Do Lhey control three-fourths of the stock, or do they Entend to summon a special meeting of shareholders, in accordance with section three, article five, which provides that such may be convened at any Lime upon the written requisition of at least twenty chareholders, holding in the aggregate at least one fourth of all the existing shares of the association, they being entitled to one vote for each chare! By section six, article five, it is made lawful for so many of the shareholders attending a special or an annual meeting, in person or by proxy, as may hold in the aggregate a majority of all the shares of the capital stock, to remove from bifice any of the directors of the association. It is therefore apparent that the holders of "a mafority of the capital stock" may remove from office the whole of the present board of directors and prevent the bank from seceding to the national system. But the National Currency act allows that any bank organized under a general State law may become a national association by the act of a majority of its directors, under its prorisions, and by the hame prescribed in its organimation certificate. This, however, is not, strictly speaking, constitutional; for it supersedes the

State law on its own soil, without qualification or explanation. The wording is as follows:-

explanation. The wording is as follows:

Section 44. And be it further enacted. That any bank incorporated by special law, or any banking institution organized under a general law of any State, may, by as thority of this act, become a national association under its provisions, by the name prescribed in its erganization certificate; and in such case the articles of association and the organization certificate required by this act may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution; and said certificate shull declare that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate, and to charge and confect the said bank or banking institution into a national association under this act. And a majority of the directors, after executing said articles of association and organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers, and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before said conversion, and the directors aloresaid may be the directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accord acc with the provisions of this act, and any State bank which is a stockholder in any other bank, by authority of State laws, may continue to bold its steck, aithough either bank, or both, may be organized under and have accepted the provisions of this act, when the Comptroler shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that the provisions of this act, and any State bank which is a stockholder in any other bank, by authority of State laws, may continue to bold its steck, aithough either bank, or both, may be organized under his hand and official seal, that the provisions of this act, when the comptroler shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that the provisions of this act. When the sociation shall have the

As early as 1841 the Bank of Commerce was, by an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, made the sole depositary of the government in this city. The Collector of Customs first deposited in it in 1842; but with the establishment of the Sub-Treasury it ceased to be a depositary of the government. It loaned a million of dollars to the United States in 1841 and half a million more in 1843. On the first of August, 1856, the capital of the bank was increased by the addition of 50,000 shares at \$20 each, and scrip shares to the amount. of \$1,811,680, making with the original five millions, \$7,811,680. Subsequently the amount was raised to ten millions, at which it now stands.

If we admit of no difficulty in the way of the bank organizing under the national law, it will achieve the object of its desire as expressed in its report of 1857, when it said (page 15):-- "We cannot now indulge the expectation once entertained of connecting the United States with the Bank of Commerce in New York." The prophecy of the past is belied, and the bank is, if all goes well, about to emerge from the confines of the State into a full blown national existence. The advantages which it will derive from the change are an exemption from a considerable portion of that taxation which it resisted, and for which a levy was made not long ago; after which, upon appeal, the case went against the bank, and having been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, it is still pending there.

The new law being far more in favor of the banks than the government, the shareholders will incur only a limited responsibility, as the following extract from the National Currency act will

The shareholders of each association formed under the provisions of this act, and of each existing bank or banking association that may accept the provisions of this act, shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, dobts and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares; except that shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws having not less than five millious of dollars of capital actually paid in, and a surplus of twenty per contum on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroiler of the Currency, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares; and such surplus of twenty per centum, the said backing susceptus of twenty the contum on hall be kept undiminished, and be in addition to the surplus provided for in this act; and if at any time there shall be a deficiency in said surplus of twenty per centum, the said backing suscitation shall not pay any dividends to its shareholders until such deficiency, the Comptroiler of the Currency may compelsaid banking association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of this act.

Whether the constitutionality of the Currency act approved June 3, 1864, as concerns its pro-

act approved June 3, 1864, as concerns its provisions with regard to State banks, will be contested, remains to be seen; but in all probability the shareholders interested will quietly submit to the new order of things, and the Chase theory will be carried into effect with impunity.

The United States Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows :--The following stocks were sold to-day by Albert

H. Nicolay, by order of W. P. Buffett, executor of the estate of John W. Perritt, deceased:-

50 shares Market Bank, \$100	
Stock E	xchange.
	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 1864.
\$5000 U S 6's, 1557 125	15 shs N Y Cen RR . 121
14000 US6 's, '81, con 110%	100 dob30 120 %
4000 do 110%	100 do 120
12000 US6's, 5-20,cou 104%	100 do \$10 11934
6000 do 104%	700 Erie RR 94%
4000 do 104%	1100 do 94%
29000 donew iss 104 % donew iss 104 %	50 00 94.4
500 do.,new iss 104%	1200 do 94%
11000 do. new iss 104%	100Fitt,FtWayneΧ 1021
1900 U S 10 40, reg 97%	50 Alt & T Haute pref 72
14000 Trn.7 3-10,A&G 118	100 do 71%
25000 do 11836	200 Hudson Riv RR 11834
1000 US 6's 1 vr cer 95%	100 do\$15 118 4
10000 do 96%	500 do \$30 118
21000 do 97	50 Reading RR 137
10000 N Carolina 6's. 60	100 do 1361/4
1000 California 7's., 152%	500 do 136
80000 Objo & Miss cer 36%	500 do 136 600 do 13514
10000 do 36%	400 do 135%
110000 do 36%	100 dob10 136
1000 Hud Riv 2d m. 116	500 do c 136
5000 Chic & N W 1 m 95	500 Mich So & N 1 RR 70 1/2
1000 TolkWab 1m ex 99%	100 do e10 70
4000 Pitts, FtW&Clat 114	400 do 70%
1000 Chic & Alt 1 m. 106	100 00, 020 7036
5000 Mariposa 1st m 95	700 Illinois Cen RR 12536
10650 American gold. 223	100 do#10 125%
20000 do830 220	500 Clev & Pitts RR. 105
25 she Phenix Bank. 103	200 do
125 do 100	200 do s10 10534
50 National Bank 106%	
50 Merch Ex Bank. 98%	200 do 42
100 Am Ex Bank 118	100 dob10 42%
5 Fourth Nat Bank 94	100 dos15 42
400 Cumb Coal prof. 45%	
100 do #10 4514	500 do 80%
100 do 520 451	100 do b10 80%
100 do810 45% 100 do530 45% 600 do 45%	300 do 80%
200 Amer'n Coal b10. 78	200 Cley & Toledo RR 109
150 Quicks Mg Co 84%	
200 do 830 8414	
500 Mariposa Mg Co 33%	35 Chi, Bur & Qu RR 116
DOO MATIPOBA ME CO 607	ne out, but a du tre 110

Evening Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—8:30 P. M.

\$10000 Amer gold ... 220 100 shs Rock Isl RR. 103 %
10000 do... ... 221 100 do... ... 101 104
300 shs Eric RR. ... 94 % 100 Northwestern RR 42 %
100 do... 18 % 100 Northwest'n pref 80 %
200 Hudson Riv RR. 118 % 100 Quicksilver Mg Co 84
100 Mich South RR. ... 70 %

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23-6 P. M.

Asses. - Receipts, 103 bbis. The market was quiet, and prices were nominal at \$12 for pots and \$13 for pearls. EREADSTUTE.—Receipts, 16,821 bbls. flour, 200 bbls. and 1,912 bags corn meal, 19,414 bushels wheat, 18,090 do. corn, 80,205 do. cats, 25 do. rye, 24,460 do. barley. The demand was less active to-day, chiefly from the trade, but prices were without decided change; the sales include 10,600 bbis. State and Western, 1,200 Southern. and 700 Capadian. Rye was in moderate demand, and

the market firm, with sales of 250 bbis. at \$8 25 a \$9 25.

Corn meal was scarce and firm, and in good demand, the sales reaching fully 800 bbls., at \$7.30 for Jersey, \$8.50

for Brandywine, \$8 40 for Fairfax and Marsh's caloric,

d \$39 50 for puncheons, affort.	The	danter	tations are:-			
merche State and Western flour		39	60	. 9	60	
rira State		8	80 (B 9	80	
hoice State		9	35 1	a 10	00	
ommon to medium extra Western		9	95 1	10	60	
rtra round hoop Ohlo		11	90 1	11	25	
eatern trade brands		11	30 1	12	00	
xtra St. Louis		11	25 1	1 14	25	
ommon Southern		10	60 4	11	25	
ancy and extra do		11	40 1	1 16	00	
ommon Canadian		9	90 (a 10	10	
ond to choice and extra		10	20 1	a 12	00	
ye flour, superfine		8	50 4	. 9	25	
orn meal, bbis						
No. of the last of		-	200	- 00		

-The wheat market was 1c. a 2c higher, with an increased demand, the sales reaching 45,000 busbels, at \$2 15 a \$2 20 for Chicago spring, \$2 18 a \$2 22 for Milwaukee club, \$2 24 for amber Milwaukee, \$2 32 a \$2 38 wankee club, \$2.24 for amber Milwankee, \$2.32 a \$2.38 for winter red Western, and \$2.43 a \$2.45 kg for amber bliebigan. Rye was more active and \$2.0 a 30. higher for Western, with sales of 14,000 bushels at \$1.69, affont and in store. Barley was active and firm with sales of 16,000 bushels at \$1.69, affont and buffer. The corn market advanced \$2. a \$2. with an active demand; sales 56,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.50 a \$1.89 kg, affont, and \$1.90 for do, in store. Oats advanced \$2. a \$2. with an article legister, affont, and \$1.90 for do, in store. Oats advanced \$2. a \$2. with a brisk lequiry; sales 120,000 bushels, at 98c. a 99c. for Western, affont, and \$1.10 for do, in store.

chiedy from the trade, the market being steady. The anice were 8,000 bags Rio on private terms, and 300 do. Maracaibo at 40 a 41 cents.

Corros.—The demand continued quite active, and the market remains firm, with sales of 600 bales. By auction 930 bales low midding (wet and damaged) brought \$1 28, equal to \$1 35 a \$1 36 when put in order. We quote—

\$25.0. Rosins were firm, with sales of 15 bbis., at \$22 a \$25 for common to strained, and strained and No. 2 at \$25 a \$28 50.

Ona.—In crude fish there has been nothing doing since our last, and prices are wholly nomical. Of lisseed we notice a sale of 5,000 gallons, deliverable in Pecember, on terms we did not learc.

Provisions.—Receipts, 197 bbis. pork. 391 packages beef, 192 do. cut meats and 155 do lard. The market was fairly active, but lower, the demand being chiefly sneculative. The sales on the spot were 6.700 bbis., at \$33 a \$33 50 for old mess., \$39 37½ a \$39 37 for new do., cash and regular way, closing at \$39 37½ cash, \$37 25 a \$33 for prime. and \$35 for prime mess; also, for future delivery, 1,000 bbis. mess., 1854-5, seller December, at \$40 1,000 bbis. do. do., \$40 25; 500 bbis. new prime mess, seller Lecember, at \$35 50, 3,000 do. mess, seller January, at \$45 50, and 500 bbis. do. do., at \$40 55. The beef market was more active, but without denided change in value; sales 800 bbls, at \$7 a \$12 for country mess, \$14 a \$22 for repacked mess, and \$19 a \$24 for extra do. Beef hams were in small supply and wanted, with sales of 400 bbls at \$28 a \$23 50. Tierce beef was in good request, and the market was firm; sales of 1,000 there at 840 a \$45 for India mess. Cut meats were steady in price, with sales of 100 boxes short clear, January and February at 21c, and 1,000 boxes, tocluding Cumberland long cut ribbed and long clear, on private terms. The lard market was rather more active and firmer, particularly in choice grades, which were in small supply; as seen to be a stand and long cut ribbed and long clear, on private terms. The lard market was rather more active and firmer, particularly in choice grades, which were in small supply; as seen seen and and long clear, on private terms. The lard market was rether more active and firmer, particularly in choice grades, which were in small supply; as seen and a seen and a

Rica.-We notice sales of 250 bags Rangoon at 13 %c. a Sr:CES.—A sale of 180 mats cassia was made to day at

Syr.CS.—A sale of 180 mats cassia was made to day at 57%.

Syr.CS.—A sale of 180 mats cassia was made to day at 57%.

Syr.CS.—Remw was in moderate demand, the sales being 400 hbds. Cuba at 18%.c. a 20c., and 40 do. Porto Rico at 25c. Refined was quiet and a little easier at 24c. a 25c. for soft yellow, 27c. a 28c. for soft white, and 25%.c. a 29c. for powdered, crushed and granulated.

Tra.—Sales have been made to day of 200 half cheets Oolong at \$1 25; 300 do. uncclored Japas, and 180 do. colored on private terms.

Woot.—The demand for domestic was moderate, but the market was firm, while foreign was firmer and in fair demand. The sales include 75,000 ibs. domestic fiece at 95c. a \$1 06; chiefly at \$1 a \$1 05 for desirable feresey descriptions; super pulled, \$2%.c. a 90c. for city, and 90c. a \$1 for country; 70,000 ibs. unwashed and 50,000 ibs. washed California, 50 pales black and gray Crimea, and 60 do. Odessa, on private terms.

Whenexy.—Receipts, 594 bbis. The market was ashade firmer, with rather goors doing, the sales reaching 1,650

firmer, with rather prove doing, the sales reaching 1,650 bbia, at \$2 74 a \$1 74 ½ for State, and \$1 74 a \$1 75 for Westers.

THE NEW ENROLMENT.

Circular from Prevost Marshal General Fry-Governor Seymour's Proclama-tion, &c., &c.

Try-Governor Beymout's Proclamation, do., do., circuitan No. 39.

Was Department, Provost Massau General's Office, Wasterdow, D. C., Nov 15, 1864.

Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrolment lists in every district and sub-district. While the board is responsible, as a body, for the enrolment, the Commissioner of the Board will be required to give his particular attention to the required to give his particular attention to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrolment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the 3d day of every month.

Circuiar No. 24, from this office, dated June 25, 1884, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:—

Over ago.

Permanent physical disability in suce a degree as a degree ander the person not a proper subject for enrolment

2d. Over ago.

4th. Permanent physical disability in such a degree at to render the person not a proper subject for enrolment under the law and regulations.

5th. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen and all other prominent citizons are invited to appear at all times before the Board to point out errors in the lists and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon a claim for exemption, boards of enrolment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be apared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost Marshal-General for the purpose of correcting lists on file at the end of each mouth, upon sheets of consolidated enrolment lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each reports recaptualition, showing, in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number siricken from the errolment, and the number added to it since that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

PROGLAMATION OF GOVERNOR SETMOUR.

and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR SETMOUR.

I have this day received a request from Provost Marshal General Fry, clated the 18th Inst., "that I will take such steps as will indure State, municipal and other local authorities, as well as prominent and influential citizens, to co-operate with officers of this bureau in securing as a courate enumeration of the persons liable to military duty in the several districts of the State."

The object of this request is to get a correct quota for the future drafts, to save towns and othes from sending more than their full share of teops, and to see that all are enrolled who are liable under the law for drafting soldiers into the service of the United States.

I therefore urge upon all citizens immediate attention to this subject. When the call is made it will be too late to correct errors.

Heretofore, when I have objected to the excessive quotas of the districts, was told that there was a lack of vigitance on the part of our people in making timely corrections of the lists.

If the names of three not liable to duty are enrolled the quotas which districts will be compelled to furnish will be underly increased, although the persons thus improperly put upon the lists may be saved from the draft. On the other hand, if the names of those who are liable to duty are omitted it will make greater chances against those whose names are put into the lottery of the conscription.

If citizens or officials will not attend to their duty in

scription.
If citizens or officials will not attend to their duty in

Il citizens or officials will not attend to their duty in this matter they must not complain of the injustice of the enrolment. It is the duty of Earolling Boards to show their lists to all who may apply, and it is the right of every person to have errors corrected, whether they affect him individually or not. If any hindrances are put in the way of this complaint should at one- be made to me.

I exhort one public fournals, by constant notices, to call the attention of our chizens to this subject. It deeply concerns the welfare of all classes. By prompt and diligent attention we will be saved from unequal quotas and from a heavy amount of taxation upon the savetat towns and cities.

A large share of our local indebtedness is due to the

towns and office.

A large saure of our local indebtedness is due to the want of vigilance is correcting the enrolments. In other States the town and city authorities have looked closely late the late. The indifference of our people to this sub-

ject has thrown upon New York an excessive share of the sacrifices and costs of the war.

We cannot expect the authorities at Washington to feel more concern with regard to our quotas than our people show for themselves. Neither can this department successfully contend against errors affecting the people of the State while our citizens are careless about their own rights and interests.

In witness whereof I have hereusto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of [L. s.] Albany, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

By the Governor: D. Willers, Jr., Private Secretary.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A General Celebration Throughout All the Loyal States.

Preclamations of the President, the Governors of the States and the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn.

Recommendation of Archbishop Purcell, of Ohio.

Address of Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE CITY.

RELICIOUS SERVICES AT OUR CHURCHES,

The President and the Governors of all the loyal States

appointed the same day (the 24th of November) to be devoted to thanksgiving and prayer. Below we give the York and the Mayors of this city and Brooklyn in full, and the principal points of the proclamations of most o recommendations of Archbishop Purcell (Catholic), of Ohio, and the address of Bishop Potter (Episcopalian), o Pennsylvania, on the same subject.

PROCLAMATIONS AND ADDRESSES.

Proclemation of the President.

It has pleased Almighty Got to prolong our national life another year, defending us, with His guardian care, against unfriendly designs from abroad, and rouchasfed to us, in His merry, many and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavanly father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sallors on the rivers and seas, with ucusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigratios, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the ishor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence, as a ne-Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and bearts with fortitude, ourage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence, as a sation, to the cause of freedem and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of ad ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincole, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set spart the fast Tunraday is November mert, as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow cittrens, wherever they my then be, as a day of thankegiving and prayer to Aimighty God, the beneficest creator and ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thouse fier up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for the return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our preserving throughout all generations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Governor of the State of New York.

By virtue of the laws of this State, I, Heratio Saymour, Governor of New York, do hereby designate Thursday, the 24th inst., as a legal boliday and a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for public health, shundant harvest and other blessings during the year. While a desolating civit war fills our land with mourning, throws heavy burdees upon the industry of our country and carries distress into the homes of our people, we should be thankful that the miseries caused by the geodness and wickedness of mea are lightened by the geodness and mercy of God; that the destinies of our nation are in His control, and that we can trust that in due time He will lift His chastening hand from the people of this country, who have been ungrateful of His favors and reballious to His teachings and authority.

Gratitude to God is best shown by mercy and charity to our fellow men. I, therefore, exhort the citizens of this State to help the poor, to relieve the sick and to comfort those who are in affliction. Many living in our large towns are threatened with a want of labor and the means to buy food and fuel, while the withdrawal of great numbers of able-bodied mes from our State into our armise leaves thousands of belpiese persons without support. I especially invoke the public to make contributions for the comfort and assistance of the families of those who are in the service of the armise and navies of our country.

HORATIO SEYMOUR. The Governor of the State of New York,

The Mayor of the City of New York.
The Governor of this State having, by virtue of the law The Governor of this State having, by virtue of the laws thereof, and in accordance with a time-honored custom, designated Thursday, the 24th day of November instant, as a legal holiday and hay of Thankagiving to Almighty God, now, therefore, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the city of New York, do hereby recommend the observance by the good people of this city of the day so designated, and that it be kept in a spirit of kindiness and good will to all men, and of humility and gratifude to our Father in heaven.

to all men, and of humility and gratitude to our Father in beaven.

And I also respectfully recommend to my fellow dilizens to meet, as they have been accustomed heretofore on similar occasions, in worship to the Most High, to thank Him for His never failing mercies, to acknowledge their own unworthiness, and to beseech that He will establish peace and concord among all the nations and inhabitants of the earth. Let it be a day of rest from all avocations except works of otherity and necessity. Let it be a day of innocent recreation and rational enjoyment, but, above all, let us then and always remember the poor, the fatheriess and the widows, relieving their sufferings and assuaging their wors, for these are the most acceptable thanks we can offer the Giver of all good.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The Mayor of Brooklyn.

Thursday, the 24th of November, having been designated by the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New York, as a day of thanksgiving nated by the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New York, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, I respectfully recommend to my fellow citizens its due observance accordingly. Although the suffering and distress which the acts of wicked traitors have entailed on the nation still weigh heavily upon us, yet every sincere lever of his country must feel that we have abundant cause for thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good for the bountee He has bestowed upon us as a people. And more especially for the happy prospect which in His mercy seems to open to us in the near future. The britilant and substantial successes which through His aid our gallant army and navy have of late active dever the armed power of rebellion, and the evidence unnimity recently manufasted of their unfaltering determination to ipreserve intact the Union of the States, surely may be accepted as a bow of promise that jeace, harmony and nappluess will soon be restored to our beloved country. The public offices will be closed, and I recommend to my feilow citizens that they suspend their usual business avecations on that day.

A. M. WOOD, Mayor.

The Governor of Massachusetts.

For the innumerable mercies of divine forbearance and love for the tender sympath as and associations of home and household; for the ites and affections of rivendship; for the examples and testimonies of the noble, the brave and the good who have instructed and encouraged our hearts, who have lived with us on earth, and who, offering their lives in devoted sacrifice for mankind, have passed beyond mortality, but who, though dead yet speak to us; for the fruits and the fease of nature; for the gifts and faculties of mind and land, and of every art which helps our conquest and mastery over poverty and want, over disease and eccident, ever ignorance and wrong; for all our capacities of enjoyment and happiness; for all our capacities of activity and usefulness for all the sunabine and the rain; for the strength vouchafed to us in the experiences of affliction not less than in the delights of our happiest days; for the revelation of duty; for the bins of being and for the hope of immortality—let us unite with heart and voice in prayer and songs of grateful and adering praise. Let us learn to level the sublime devotions of the sanctuary, the fires of patriculations of the report of the substime contents, the pure flame of unselfish consecration to the cause of her honor and welfare. Let us learn to feel it sweet and honorable to encourter all pertl, toil or difficulty in her behalf, whether in bearing forward the conign of her power against her enemies or in harmonizing the policy of her rulers and the santiments of her peeple with the venerable traditions and the immortal principles of justice, homanity, freeden and sacred right, by the fathers of the republic, vindicated by generations of herees, sealed by the blood of martyre, preached by every branch of the church in all ages wherever the purity of religion has triumphed over the devices of men.

The Governor of New Hampshire. Another rese, while it brings the return of that assemble the right of the sasson which our pious ancestors were wout to commemorate by setting spart a day of public thankegiving, brings also abundant occasion to imitate their example. We have to thank God not only for abundant harvests and exemption from the accurage of petitience and familie within our borders, but also for the great and signal victories with which the has crowned our arms during the past year, and more especially for the invincible loyalty

and unwavering devotion of the people of the Northern

The Governor of Connecticut.

"The Lord reigneth, let the world rejoice." He gives his Holy Spirit to renew the hearts of men. He forgives the guity. He saves the lost. He has given us health ful seesons and fruitful fields. He is holding before us the claims of the needy and permitting us the sweet privilege of realizing how much more blessed it is to give than to receive. He has held in check the purposes, defeated the plans and weakened the power of the rebellion. He has crowned our arms with victory in the day of battle. Herhas given us fortitude to bear the less of loved ones who have fallen in the service of our country. He is inspiring the people with a higher appreciation of the blessings of liberty and order, and a stronger confidence in the permanency of our institutions. He is advancing the day of universal freedom. He is purifying the nation by trials for the encouragement of the oppressed and the benefit of man. Let us "enter into His gates with thanks; giving and into His courts with praise." Let us gratefully recognize the power, wisdom and benevolence of His providence, which cares for the failing sparrow and controls the destinies of nations. Let us joy-fully present all our offerings in the name and through the merits of His Son, our Mediator and Redeemer.

The Governor of New Jersey.

God in His wisdom has afflicted this nation with civil war. It becomes us as a people reverently to humble ourselves, and asking forgiveness of the sine which brought this great calamity upon us, to pray that the remainder of wrath may be restrained, and that the red of our chastissement may soon be removed. But in the midst of deep affliction we shouldnot be unmindful of the numerous blessings that have been bestowed, and should other fervent though to our Heavenly Father for His infinite mercy. Impressed by these sentiments, and desiring publicity to recognize God as the Sovereign Ruler of nations, I recommend the recopie to assemble in their usual places of public worship, to give thanks to almighty God for the many blessings voucheafed to us during the past year; and in prayer humbly to supplicate that peace, with the Union, may be restored, and the lawful authority of the government be re-established; and te sak fergiveness for all sins, through the merits of Him who is the Mediator and Saviour of markind.

The Governor of Delaware.

Let us give thanks for the courage and fixed determination of the American people to preserve the liberties and the integrity of the nation; for the brilliant victories He has vouchasfed to our cause; for the thousands of mee, women and children whom, during the past year, He has made free; for the prospect of an honorable and permanent peace, through the suppression of the rebeilion; for the measure of happiness and comfort, health and strength that He has given us; for the protection of our persons from harm, and our homes and firesides from invasion; for the preservatice of the peace of our State during times of great public excitement; for the rich products of the field and the tree and the vine, bountfully supplying all our wants. And I de further recommend that the friends of our soldiers and saltors, as far as practicable, share generously with thom what God has provided, and gladden their hearts and nerve their arms by sending such articles of substantial tood as may be safely conveyed to them in season for this day of thanks, and that in the same generous spirit your kindness be cheerfully extended to their families; and that the poor and unfortunate may not be forgotten, either in an abundant supply of food or in asking that the rigors of the coming winter may be tempered to them. And I further desire that each and every person may fervently and carnestly pray to the Almighty to guide the counsels of our rulers; to maintain the integrity of our beloved country; to hasten the day of universal freedom; to make us a purer and a better people; to bring peace and happiness to suppress all evil and sin, and to resulte us more firmly than ever in the cause of justice and liberty. And as the astion now suffers by reason of the unrighteousness of her people, iet each citizes humbly acknowledge his transpressions and ask that the love of God may constrain him to purity of life; to unwavering integrity in business; to earnest and devoted patriotism: to a manbe of equal to the great res The Governor of Delaware.

The Governor of Ponnsylvania.

Let the people give thanks to Aimighy God for the gathered fruits of the earth; for the continuance of health; for the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders; for the victories which He has vouchasfed to us over armed traiters; and for the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us, unworthy. And that they do, moreover, humbly beseeth Him to renew and increase His merciful favor toward us during the year to come, so that, rebellion being overthrows, peace may be restored to sur distracted country, and, in every State, with grateful and loving accord, the iscesse of prise and thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His hely name. The Governor of Pennsylvania. The Governor of Maryland.

The Governor of Maryland.

We should propare for the observance of Thanksgiving with unabated interest; for though daploring the necestry that still constrains us to save the life of the nation by the vigorous use of its arms, we feel that this war, lamentable as in most of its aspects it is, acrely as it at times afflicts our dearest individual interests and realings, is still so qualified by other considerations as to prompt us to approach the Through of Grace with even deeper devotion towards Him who has its issues to bis keeping.

He has suffered neither pestience per families to agraus to approach the inrove of trace with ereal deeper devotion towards Him who has its issues to bis keeping. He has suffered neither pestilence nor famine to agravate its inflictions, but has blessed our whole country with abundant harvests and extraordinary health. He has subjected the patriotism of our people to the several trials, and made it all the brighter for the ordeal. He has given victory to our arms on sea and land in innumerable instances, demanding one earnest thanks for his fayer, and our prayers for the gallant men that have suffered and bled therein. He has rescued our State from the ravages that have frequently threatened it with a merciful interposition that ealls for our especial gratitude. He has crowned the labors of all our industrial clauses with a success calculated to make us amost forget at times that a war of such magnitude is around us. And now, as the year draws towards its close, a new era dawns upon us, unfolding brilliant prospects of future progress and prosperity.

The Gevernor of Ohle. The Gevernor of Ohio.

As a nation we should bow before the ford. Thanks giving and praise should bow before the ford. Thanks giving and praise should be readered unto Him for his care and protection of us as a people. During the past year we have been eminently blessed, and it is meet that we should pause in our worldly career to realize and be grateful for it. We have been blessed with general health and cularged prosperity throughout our State. The seed time and the harvest have been given to us in their seasons, and we have reaped shoundarity of the products of the earth Aris and sciences, commerce and navigation, and all the industrial pursuits have flourished and been blessed with simple rewards. We have worshipped in our temples, and dweit by our hearthstones in perfect security. Invasion has not come within our borders, and the tide of war has been kept from our limits. Our arms have been crowned with victory, and our efforts to suppress the rebeliou in the land have been signally prospered.

I respectfully recommend to the people of the State that, laying aside all worldly avocation, they do observe said day as one of praise to our Heavenly Father for all past beerings, and of humble but earnest supplication that He will strengthen our rulers and guide us in the course that shall early lead to peace and uplty in our land, the restoration and perpetuity of our government, and the contration and perpetuity of our government.

The Governor of Indiams.

In all the mercies vouchasfed to our nation the people of Indiana have shared abundantly. They have gathered boun-sous harvests, and have been enabled to contribute largely and honorably to the means necessary to restore the integrity and prosperity of our governmost. To them God has shown his mercy conspicuously, and it is their duty to acknowledge it, not only by thanksgiving and prayer, but by deeds of kindness to the needy, of mercy to the suffering, and above all by prompt and abundant case for the families of those through whose courage and sacrifices in the field we hope to see our nation restored and renewed. I do therefore most earnessly recommend that on Thansgiving Day collections be made in all the churches, and contributious of money, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life, be made everywhere for the support of the families of our volunteers and drafted men during the coming wister. The season demands increased comforts, and more liberal expenditures, sat if we would show ourselves deserving of the mercy we sak of God, we should bestow it in free measure upon the families of those to whom we are under such great obligation. As the same time, I trust that organizations will be instituted in every neighborhood to continue the efforts in this behalf, that every soldier may be made to feel that his family will be amply provided for by those for whom he is daring and enduring so much. The Governor of Indiana.

The Governor of Kentmeky.

We should praise and thank God that we are yet preserved as a nation, and that the hope of a preserved nationality and a restored unity and peace to our distracted country is still kypt—as the Vestsi fam—aglow in the hearts of the people. As a people and a nation we have much—very much—for which to give Him th nks and praise, not only for blessings bestewed upon us, but for the evils which He has withheld. Let, therefore, all the people, with devout hearts of thankfulners to 'Him whose ways are not as man's ways,' assemble at their respective places of worship, and offer thankfulnering and praise to Him for the blessings He has bestowed and the evils He bath withheld; and pray that he will so order the issues of battle and the councils of State, as to give us a restoration of our national unity in the bonds of brotherly peace.

The Governor of Wisconsin.

For the many tokens of divine favor, the many blessings they have been permitted to enjoy, the people of Wisconsin have great reason to be thankful. Festilence and famine have been kept far from us. The labors of the miner, the mariner the mechanic and the bushand man have been rewarded. The privileges of caucation, and of worshiping God according to the dicurse of conscience have been ed yed by all. The bonor and loyalty of Wisconsin have been most nobly vindicated by her sons on many a bettle field. Wherever our liberties have been assailed an all wise Greator has given us stout hearts and strong arms to defend them. The free institutions established by our fathers have been protected and preserved, and a wicked and unboy rebell on brought near to its close. While the reople of our sister States have suffered from the devastations caused by hostile armies in their midst, our people have been sparred this calamity. For all these and numerous other breakings, which God in His poodness has vouchaired to us, for His loving kindness. His constant care and abundant mercies, we should, with grate of hearts, thank and grane Him. Therefore, I would recommend to the people that, laying The Governor of Wisconsin.

The Governor of Sinnesota.

God has preserved the existence of the nation, confounded the foreign and domestic adversaries of free institutions, and, by many recent victories in the field,

has placed the brand of His disapprobation upon the atroclous rebellion against the government of the United States. He has cambled our gallant soldiere, amid the leaden batt and deadly malaria incident to this terribble war, to place the name of kinnesota among the proudest records of the current history of the times. He has atrengtnened the unalterable purpose of our soldiers and citizens to secure a lasting and honorable peace, upon the basis of a perpetual Union of all the States, submission to the constitutional authority of the federal government, the unconditional recognition of the ensign of the nation and "freedom throughout all the land." Waits several of our sister States have been devastated by hostile armies, or presented by a faiture of harvest, our norders have been mendfully protected against the incursions of the deaded savage, and a remunerative return has blessed the labors of our husbandmen. We should, therefore, not only repair to his courts with thanksgiving and praise, but with due contrition and humility it becomes us to acknowledge our monifold personal and national trangressions, and to seek for pardon through the infinite merits of Him "who died the just for the unjust to bring us to Ged."

unjust to bring us to God."

The Governor of West Virginia.
Asurvey of the concerns of cur-common county should impress upon our minds the sentiment of gratitude to the Afficial Dispenser of good for His continued and abundant mercles. The blessings of His providence have been manifested in the abundance which the changing senseus have produced, and in that unusual health which has prevailed throughout all our borders. We should rejoicel in the boattles of our lieuvenily Father, and offer gratful praise for our full harvesis now garnered to bless a richly invored people, and especially that, though in the midst of a learful and unprailleids struggle for batter than the continue of the structure of the country business and integrity, the blessings of success and year our beloved country still holds a place among the nations of the earth. I recommend that the day be observed by all the citizons of this State, by laying acide their worldly business and meeting at their usual places of religious worship, to render thanks and sincere praise to God for His unmerited goodness, to implier his lorgiveness and the speedy establishment of permanent peace throughout our extended country.

Our extended country.

The Governor of East Virginia.

During the past year, aithough engaged is one of the most wicked and stupendous rebellions ever witnessed, our country has prespered beyond precedent. Instead of diminishing, immigration has increased. Science and the arts have advanced, God has vouchasfed us a prosperous season, and the crops are abundant, and as a nation and a people we have steadily advanced in greatness and prosperity. Our arms have been victorious both on land and sea, and our commerce and navigation have lucreased and flourished. While the dark tide of war has swoot over our own beloved Commonwealth, laying waste its fruitful fields and pleasant nomes, let us rejoice and reader praises to the Most High that He has staped the hand of the spoiler, and that the work of destruction has been left in no other of the great corden of States as thas been left in our own. I therefore recommend to the people of the State, both civil and military, to lay anique air worldly averations and observe the day as one of praise to our fleavenly Father for all past blessings, and of humble but earners supplication that He wil stren, then our rulers and guide us as a nation in the course that shall early lead to peace and unity in our beloved land, and the continued prosperity and happiness of all our people. people.

and the continued prosperity and happiness of all ow people.

The Military Governor of South Carelina and the process of the management of the first of the first

wealth of couth Carolina."

Recommendation of Archbiebop Purpceil, of Cincinnati, to the Catholice of Elis Diocese.

The President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Ohlo having, in conformity with a most proper and a time-honored practice, appointed the fourth Thursday of November as a day of devout thanksgivag to the almighty God for His mercies, of humilistics for our sins, and of supplication for peace, we hereby erden that the Catholic congregations of this discusse be earnestly exhorted by their pastors to meet in their respective churches on the day above apecified, and assist in becoming sentiments of gratitude, pentience and prayer, fice of the new law. We, Catholice, have largely shared in the diessings of beaith, aboudant harvests and exemption from the ravages of war which God has granted to the people of the North. Our sins have as largely merited the chastisement which has overtaken our explicit present entire the south, and which has cost the life-blood of so many thousands of our own brave soldiers who left their pleasant homes to check the advance of the fee and cooling the deadly. the people of the North. Our sites have as largely merited the chastlectee witch has coest the life blood of so many thousands of our own brave soldlers who left their pleasant home enchet the advance of the los and coains the deadly strife to the battle field on which it mady originated, Our hopes of future happiness on earth are vate it has peace, the prosperity, the progress in arts, acionees and religion which have distinguished us among all the metions of the earth for foureore and eight the metions of the earth for foureore and eight the metions of the earth for foureore and eight the metions of the earth for foureore and eight the metions of the earth for foureore and eight the metions and Union, be not continued by the maintenance of that Union and the elimination at those defects which Christian civilization and our own experience have shown us the constitution contained. It therefore becomes our soleen duty to observe with a critically defects which collected on the collection of the earth of t

Address of Bi-hop Potter to the Episce parion Clergy and Congregations of the Diocese of Printylvania.

Igan Brangar-he day is approaching when Christians and citizens we are called upon to devote ou solves to the duty, too much neglected, of offering than to the fed and lather of our Lord Josus thrust for all his besefts; and especially for there which have distignished they past year; that seed time and harvest hare turned; that rams and fruitful keep us have be voughasfed; that resultence has not wasted our citic nor violence prevailed in our fields and habitation should move us to lervent grantude, and to united as general offerings of praise. Above all about the best case when as now, our nation is struggling, in the fact of misspare heasion and violent obstruction both at her and abroad, for its very life, for the soverigaty law, and the establishment of universal freedoi that at such a juncture it has pleased the gracio libit at such a juncture it has pleased the gracio libit at such a juncture it has pleased the gracio libit at such a juncture it has pleased the gracio libit at such a juncture it for special and most cross while he chattens us zoray for our many a great sins, may wall cell for special and most course sins may wall cell for special and most course for universed from the course of the source of the law our people such calmiess a comprehensiveness of judgment, such stern rectitude action, such large-bearted charity towards those who has erred or offended, and such oppalant (our and represent